It is Passed by the House After a Lengthy Discussion.

MANY MEMBERS TAKE PART.

Sherman's Anti-Trust Measure Considered by the Senate-Mr. Allison Mak-s an Address Upon the Subject.

Senate. Washington, March 21.-In the senate numerous petitions and memorials were presented for a law against the employment of allens on government work; some for the free and unlimited coinage of silver; one from Nebraska against an extension of time for the payment of Pacific railroad debts to

the government. Mr. Plumb, from the committe on appropriations, reported back the house joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the bureau of pensions and gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider it tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up for consideration. The substitute reported by Mr. Sherman from the finance committee on the 18th inst. was read; also an amendment offered by Mr. Reagan. Mr. Sherman addressed the senate,

At the close of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Ingalls offered an amendment which is aimed against dealings in futures or options, It was read and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman it was ordered that the substitute report from the financial committee be treated as the text of the bill and so the amendments proposed by Messrs. Reagan and Ingails are to be treated as amendments in the first and second degree, Mr. Vest argued against the constitution-

ality of the original bill as well as of the substitute, declaring his belief that the supreme court will immediately throw it out of court. The senate had been told last sesof court. The senate had been told last ses-sion by Mr. Sherman that whenever he was satisfied that combinations were protected by a high protective duty he would be in favor of reducing that duty, and that, Mr. Vest said, was the real remedy. Those trusts were protected by a high tariff and were enabled to work their iniquitous pur-poses under the buttress afforded by the tariff law.

Mr. Hiscock said no attempt should be made to give the federal government juris-diction of a subject over which the states had full and ample control.

Mr. Blair renewed his motion to reconsider the vote yesterday by which the educational bill was rejected and Mr. Ingalis moved to lay that motion on the table, but no A motion to adjourn over till Monday was

opposed by Mr. Sherman, who wished to have action on the anti-trust bill tomorrow, and the motion was defeated,

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Vest's argu-ment as to the connection between high duties and trusts, taking the ground that all-great combinations were practically outside of the tariff and independent of it. He would not admit that even the sugar trust was dependent on the tariff. He was not sure but that if sugar were on the free list there would not be still a combination among the sugar refineries. In the great staples—woolen and cotton goods, leather, boots and snoes, iron and steel, on which duties were high, there was no trust except perhaps as to stee! rails and natis. So also with the silk industry of this country, which produced propabily half the duties and trusts, taking the ground that all country, which produced probably half the silk consumed here, and which was protected by a heavy duty, there was no trust or com-bination. On the other hand there was a very powerful trust or combination for rais-ing the price of beef and lowering the price of cattle on the hoof, and no one could say that that that trust was the result of high duties. There was also the oatmeal trust and the whisky trust, which had nothing to do with duties. Although he agreed with the gentlemen who were in favor of remodelling and revising the tariff, still the sen-ators, if they wished to correct the great evils of trusts and combinations, would fall far short of their purpose if they confined themselves to a modification of tariff rates. It was the duty of congress to put on the statute books such legislation as would inhibit trusts and combinations. Mr. Coke offered a substitute for the bill and Mr. George offered an amendment, both

of which were ordered printed.

The bill then went over till Monday, when it is to be "unfinished business," and it was ordered that the session tomorrow be con fined exclusively to business on the calendar In announcing the pairs on the Blair bil vesterday the relative positions of four sena tors were misstated on the floor. Messrs. Quay and Ransom, who were for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Butler and Casey, who were against. It was the reverse of this that was stated. After an executive session the senate ad-

House.

Washington, March 21 .- The house went into committee of the whole or the pension appropriation bill, and Mr Cheadle of Indiana spoke at length in favor of the service pension law. He explained the provisions of the bill authorizing a service pension to every veteran over fifty years of age who served sixty days and was honorably discharged. Under the general law all invalid pensioners, who receive less than \$8 a month and all who receive no pension will be beneficiaries under it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cheagle's speech Mr. Clements of Georgia said that after listening to the speeches of the gentlemen on the other side he was inclined to wonder why Commissioner Tanner had been re quested to resign.

Mr. Morrow of California said that the question could be answered easily, but that as the answer would involve going into matters of detail he would refrain from doing so at present.

Mr. Beckbridge of Kentucky suggested that the bill recently passed for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners would have the effect of increasing the number of cases passed upon and thereby caus-

ing a deficiency.

Mr. Clements suggested further that in accordance with the circular issued by the commissioner of pensions, employes of the bureau would be utilized in working up cases, and he said that if this was so there would be a large increase in the amount of pensions under the existing law. Mr. Clements inquired whether \$98,500,000,

which was carried by the bill, would be sufficient for the next fiscal year. Mr. Morrow replied that it would be sufficient to pay all pansions under the present law, but that if congress passed further

laws increasing the number of pensioners there would be a deficiency.

While referring to the service pension question Mr. Clements was interrupted by Mr. Peters with a question as to whether the country was not better able today to pass the service pension bill than it had been who it enseled the Mexican whn it enacted the Mexican service pension

bill.

Mr. Clements replied that he was not sure about that. He referred to the published letter from the president of the Farmers' destination. alliance of Kansas regarding destitution, etc. He (Clements) did not oppose just and liberal pensions. His only objection to it was that it appropriated less money than the administration knew would be necessary to

pay pensions for the next year.

Mr. Bynum charged the republican party with being false to its promises to the courry in the matter of pensions. The democrats, he said, were determined that the re-

publicans should carry out their pledges to M'AULIFFE THE WINNER. the soldiers.

Mr. Cutcheon asked whether the demo-crats, while in control of the house, had

on the stump and told the people they were friends of the men who saved the country.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee impressed upon the house the necessity of thoroughly investigating the workings of the pension

Mr. Allen of Mississippi said he did not

belittle the services of federal soldiers, To do so would be to belittle his own. He

Mr. Grosvenor said the minority had siddenly become wonderfully patriotic, and if it could only destroy the unpatriotic record it had always made it would be wenderfully benefitted. The gentleman from New York (Spinola) had said the democratic party had run up appropriations for pensions from \$28,000,000 to \$100,000,000. There was not a dollar of that money that had been appropriated under any general pension bill ever

ated under any general pension bill ever passed by the democratic party or ever signed by a democratic president except that

increasing the pension of widows. With this

exception every dollar appropriated was due to the patriotism of the republican party.

Referring to Cleveland's veto of the depend-ent pension, he said that when Cleveland was renominated no man had shouted louder

in his behalf than had the gentleman from Indiana (Bynum), and yet Cleveland, who had hursed his vetoes in the faces of

who had narred his veteces in the faces of soldiers, was the most popular democrat in the United States, and three years hence would drag the democratic party at his car wheels. The democrats were not to be credited with any of the pension legislation,

but they were to be credited with the fact that today there were 20,000 union soldiers

in the poor houses who would have been

comfortable under the bill which Cleveland

Mr. Tarsney inquired whether the repub-

licans intended to pass the dependent pen-sion bill vetoed by Cleveland.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that they would not. They would pass a republican bill, a bill which would not contain a pauper fea-

ture and would have nothing in it to degrade manhood.
In the course of further remarks Mr.

Spinola stated that the great bulk of the union army was made up from the demo-cratic legions of the north.

This caused a sarcastic laugh on the re-

oublican side,
Mr. Struble of Iowa vigorously antag-

onized the suggestion made by Mr. Bynum that an income tax should be levied for the

purpose of paying pensions.

After further debate the committee rose and the bill passed.

The bill for the retirement of General

Fremont, with the rank of major general,

The bill passed appropriating \$25,000 to en-able the secretary of war to purchase 2,500 tents for the use of people driven from their homes by the floods in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

#At the evening session the house passed fifteen private pension bills and adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Report of Government Statistician

Dodge Upon the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-The prevailing

lepression in American agriculture is treated

by Statistician Dodge in the March report of

the department of agriculture. The preval-

ence of low prices is noted and a feeling of

discouragement in rural circles througout

the world indicated. It has been especially

severe in Great Britain and is a subject of

complaint, discussion and official investiga-tion in Germany, France, Italy and other

countries. It is present in monarchies and republics, under divers currencies and eco-

nomic systems. But it is less severe here

than in any other countries. The main cause of low prices is referred to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat

and others staples are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased

continental areas have been carved into farms, free to natives and foreigners, open-

ing millions of acres to cultivation.

Dodge says that while there is an excess of production of a few staples like wheat,

etc., there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products and a total absence

of scores of others which should furnish

profitable employment to rural labor. There is too narrow a range of cropping. Diversi-

fication is essential to agricultural salvation. There are imports costing \$250,009,000 per annum

costing \$250,003,000 per annum of agricultural products which should be produced here. These are sugar, fibres, fruits and nuts, barley, leaf tobacco and wines. Farmers are suffering for the want of hundreds of millions of dollars that the sweat of brows and

the dexterity of hands might produce in 'raw material' for scores of old and new in-

dustries. Another serious cause of the de-

pression, he says, is the exorbi-tant share of farmers' products taken by the middle men and carriers. The army of dealers in futures disturb the nat-ural flow of trade and check exportation by

a temporary rise, to bo followed by lower

prices and greater fluctuations. Speculators depress prices when the garners are full and

boom them when the farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is in-fested with pestilent swarms of non-produc-

ers. The curse of speculation blights and consumes the result of honest industry.

MANUFACTURE OF PLATE GLASS.

Organization of the Largest Com

pany in the World. CHICAGO, March 21 .- A company has been

organized here which, its promoters say,

will build the largest plate glass factory in

the world at Ellwood, Ind., and prove an

important factor in competing with foreign

glass. An application was sent to the sec

retary of state for a charter today and the

capital stock is fixed at \$2,000,000. The

president of the company is Colonel A. L.

Conger of Ohio, and among those associated with him are E. G. Keith of Chicago and George T. Perkins of Akron, O. For some

George I. Ferkins of Akron, O. For some time past Colonel Conger has been experimenting at Kokomo, ind., in the manufacture of plate glass, and the result has been the production of a glass which he says equals or excels the best French plate. "We shall begin building at once," said Colonel Conger, president of the company, today, "and will soon have works at Eliwood that will turn out 20,000 feet of finished glass per day and give employment to about

ghass per day and give employment to about 2,500 men. We have what we believe to be inexhaustible natural gas wells and will

give foreign manufacturers active compe-

The Weather Forecast,

For Omaha and vicioity-Fair weather

For Nebraska - Fair, northerly winds,

For Iowa-Fair, northerly winds, cooler. For South Dakota-Fair, northerly winds,

Decision Reserved.

CHICAGO, March 21 .- Arguments on the

board of trade motion to have the injunction

regarding quetations modified was heard by Judges Tuley, Coulins and Horton today. De-

cisions will be given next week.

stationary temperature.

the population 5,000,000 in ten years.

He Knocks Carroll Out in the Forty-

crats, while in control of the house, had passed the service pension bill.

Mr. Bynum replied that they had not, but they had not gone home and asked for votes under false pretenses.

Mr. Spinola said the democrats intended to draw the line of battle on the service pension. The democrats didn't intend that the republicans should mark themselves as special friends. The democratic party had forced the pension rolls from \$25,000,000 up to \$100,000,000, and yet the republicans went on the stump and told the people they were seventh Round. San Fhancisco, March 21 .- Tremendous interest was taken in the contest tonight between Jack McAuliffe and Jimmy Carroll at the California Athletic club, and fully 2,000 people were in attendance. Owing to some rumors that the contest was not to be genuine, President Fulda last night informed Carroll and McAuliffe that if at any time during the contest there was any evidence of "fooling" the fight would be stopped and the men thrown out of the ring. Hiram Cook was selected referee. The battle tonight was quite brisk and considerable money was placed at 2 to 1 on Mc Auliffe. Both men were apparently in the pink of condition, McAuliffe weighing

To do so would be to belittle his own. He had been one of the men whom they had had to overcome. He had a high regard for the government; he was mighty sorry he had tried to break it up, but if the geatlemen were going to carry pension legislation to its legitimate conclusion congress had better stop and have an accounting. It looked to him as if the country would have to let the Grand Army of the Republic take the government. 13414 and Carroll 13514 pounds. The men came into the ring at 9:10 and at 11:15 thirty rounds had been fought, with no decided advantage, but slightly in McAuliffo's favor. In the twenty-ninth and thirtieth rounds McAuliffe pounded Carroll about the neck and body until the latter staggered

Somewhat.

The next few rounds were generally in McAuliffe's favor, but both men displayed much cleverness. to let the Grand Army of the Republic take
the government.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky expressed
himself in favor of a liberal pension system,
but was opposed to an abuse of that system
and opposed to making the pension bureau a
great political machine.

Mr. Grosvenor said the minority had selfdenly become avonderfully patriotic and if

In the thirty-eighth round Carroll commenced to pound at Mac's face and and jaw. Carroll reached his mark half a dozen times, and Mac was evidently becoming dazed. He struck out weakly, but Carroll would get away safely and come back with another jab in Mac's face. Carroll repeated this performance in the next round, though with not such good effect.

The fortieth round was quiet.

McAuliffe won the fight in the forty-seventh round.

REMEMBERED ST. PATRICK.

Four Students Expelled from the Ottawa University.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-On Monday last, St. Patrick's day, four Irish students-W. W. Park, T. Reddy, T. J. Nelley and anotherall of Boston, Mass., left the Ottawa university in the afternoon without permission and remained away a tittle over an hour. Immediately on returning they were confronted by one of the directors, who laid information with the faculty. The same evening a council was held with the result that the quartette of students were expelled. The remaining 200 students held several indignation meetings the following day and waited on the presithe following day and waited on the presi-dent, who refused to move in the matter. The affair was then communicated to Arch-bishop Duhamej and the reverend vicar gen-eral, who did their utmost to have the faculty withdraw their decision. These, too, failed and the United States consul was appeared to, but he was unable to do anything and the four young men were obliged to leave. Their four young men were obliged to leave. Their friends say they would have passed their in-termediate examinations without any diffi-cultr at the close of the term next month. The relations between the professors and students of the institution are not very cordial and it is claimed that the expulsion was uncalled for.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S G. A. R.

Presidents Elected by Both Veterans

suit showed that Palmer had 80 notes and Langley 95. The new commander is a lawyer by profession. At the Women's Relief Corps Mrs. Lucy

P. Brison of Gettysburg was chosen president for the department of South Dakota and the treasurer for the Dakota department was re-elected. The features of the day were a parade a mile long, the address of General Aiger and his departure on a special train for Concord

Chicago's Railway Ordinance. CHICAGO, March 21. - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. 1 -- The mayor has decided to return the new railroad speed ordinance to the city council Monday night without approval. This does not mean a veto, but simply that the mayor, in his accompanying message, will ask the council to reconsider the ordinance in order to that some necessary and important amendments may be inserted in it. He will not talk about amendments, but it is understood that the most important will provide the nature of the fences to be put up, which will probably be brick walls of a certain height, surmounted by an iron railing. It is also said that instead of providing for the signing of an acceptance of the ordin-ance by the railway companies, which would make the measure a contract, the substitute ordinance will require a specified time within which the improvements designated must be commenced and com-pleted. A new or additional section will also probably provide that some system of permanent improvement be made by which grade crossings will be entirely abolished.

There will probably be no opposition to the amended ordinance in the council. Trying to Make Political Capital. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Much interest has been excited at the postoffice department by the action of William Dudley Foulks of Indiana in sending out inquiries to presidential postoffices where changes have occurred since March 4, 1889, especially to postmasters who have been removed. In speaking of the matter today First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said: "We are receiving letters from newly appointed postmasters who have been addressed in this way. Inquiries sent out in every instance that I have seen show that the case has been prejudiced and the change made assumed to be wrong. It is evidently an effort to get statements from removed and disappointed officials for political use, and some of the let-ters show an intention to try and induce new postmasters to make statements of defens where no defense is needed. No political comparison can be made out of these changes. The president made no removal except for cause—delinquency in official duties, inef-

ficiency of service or violation of law." Against Wyoming's Admission. Washington, March 21.-Representative Springer, with the balance of the minority of the house committee on territories, have united in a report in opposition to the bill reported by the majority providing for the admission of Wyoming as a state. The main objections of the mmority are that there was no warrant of law for the constitutional convention, and consequently a very inadequate representation of voters in the convention, among whom were included a number of women. The minority proposes another constitutional convention, a popular vote on woman suffrage and the admission of the new state by a presidential proclamation afterwards.

The Death Roll. LONDON, March 21 .- The duke of Manheater is dead. LEXINGTON, Va., March 21.-General H. F. Smith, superintendent of the Virginia military institute, died tonight of paralysis. He graduated from West Point in 1833.

An Alabama Lynching. HUNTSVILLE, Aia., March 21.-Robert Morsiey, colored, was lynched this after-near here for an attempted outrage on a white girl.

WILL MAKE CONCESSIONS.

Republican Ways and Means Members Preparing to Hedge.

SOME OF THE MODIFICATIONS.

Protound Ragret Expressed in Washington Over the Death of Genral Crook-Incidents in His Carcor.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

It is probable that the republican members of the committee on ways and means will make some considerable concessions in compliance with the demands that are being made upon them, and in order to secure a sufficient amount of support to pass the bill in the house a number of republicans have notified the committee that they will not submit to it as it is and will vote with the democrats for the changes they demand. The committee will therefore have to make some modifications and will do it as gracefully as possible. The democratic members of the committee have settled upon their policy, but they may decide to report the Mills bill with some modifications as a substitute for that of the republicans. It-has been suggested to them that they prepare a bill removing the duty on sugar and carpet wools and placing all other raw materials on the free list. It would be a very popular measure with the manufacturers throughout the country and would be likely to carry more votes in the nouse than the bill of the majority.

THE HENDRICKS CASE. There has been quite a sensation in Philadelphia over the investigation of the death of Charles A. Hendricks, formerly of Omaha, and who died some time ago, an inmate of the Norristown hospital for the inmate of the Norristown hospital for the insane. The coroner's jury has been endeavoring to ascertain whether the charges that Mr. Hendricks' death was due to ill-treatment were well founded. While the facts of his death disclose no ill-treatment at the hospital, it was brought out that Mr. Hendricks had been very cruelly treated while en route and under the charge of Keeper Ott to whose charge he had been Keeper Ott, to whose charge he had been assigned by the court of quarter sessions. It was disclosed that Hendricks had been violent on the train, and in the effort to quiet him Ott struck him several times, but his death was due to natural causes and had no connection with the harsh treatment he had received. The injuries were exceedingly slight, amounting to mere bruises. In the hospital it was shown that Hendricks had been treated with every care

and attention. COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS. Great surprise was shown in the senate yesterday when Senator Payne of Ohio voted against the Blair educational bill. Mr. Payne has all along during the years of de-bate upon this measure been one of its most ardent advocates. He has voted for it at Presidents Elected by Both Veterans and the W. R. C.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 21.—|Special Telegram to The Bre.]—The principal feature of today's session of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment for Dakota was the selection of a commander for South Dakota. There were only two candidates in the field, Judge C. S. Palmer of Sioux Falls and Hon. E. T. Langley of Huron. When the session opened this morning it was generally conceded that Judge Palmer would be the lucky candidate, but when the vote was capvassed the result showed that Palmer had 80 notes and the northern states and asked: "What in the devil has come over Payne's dreams that he should vote against this bill." "Just before the vote was called on the bill," replied the senator, "Mr. Vest of Missouri went over and whispered in Mr. Payne's ear some very positive instructions. They were to the ef-fect that if he (Payne) voted for the bill it would be a very cold day when son-in-law William Whitney got any votes from the south in the nominating convention of 1892. Mr. Payne reflected a few minutes, and, seeing that the bill was going to be defeated by a transformation of sentiment in the south, changed his position and voted no."

THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL. The committee on rules today had under consideration the resolution of Mr. Chandler and decided to set apart next Tuesday for the consideration of the world's fair bill and the consideration of the world's fair bill and providing for final action upon it at 4 o'clock that afternoon. Much to the surprise of everybody the New York men made no remonstration, but submitted to the arrangement gracefully. It is thought they will not ask more than one bour in debate. The Chicago people will talk as little as possible and will leave Mr. Chandler to submit their

BILLS INTRODUCED. Senator Manderson introduced a bill today providing for the extension of the coal laws of the United States to the district of Alaska. He also presented a number of petitions from Nebraskans in favor of unlim-ited free coinage of silver and the Grand Army of the Republic service pension bill. Senator Paddock introduced a bill making the commissioner of fish and fisheries an of-ficer in one of the departments of agriculture; also bills to pension Mary S. Miller and to remove the charge of descrition from the military record of Dewitt C. Hood of Ne-

Senator Moody introduced a bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Wahve-ton and Sisseton bands of Indians and the Sioux Indians of South Dakota; also a bil authorizing the Fort Pierre pontoon bridge company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre, S. D.

THE DEAD MAJOR GENERAL.

The death of General Crook was a great shock to his many friends in Washington, particularly as he was here only a short time since engaged in a controversy with time since engaged in a controversy with General Miles, in which he had the sympathy and support of all the officers at the war department. It was only yesterday that the secretary of war transmitted to the senate the correspondence between General Sheridan and General Crook in regard to the Apache campaign in March and April, 1830, and it bears directly upon the charges that have been made by General Miles. For nearly four years there has been a bitter controversy between the friends of the two generals over the Abache campaign, which has recently gained is erest and bitterness by the discussion of a bill now pending in congress for the removal of Geronimo and his people to Fort Sill, L.T. General Crook favored the removal and General Miles opposed it. The correspondence sent to the posed to The correspondence sent to the senate relates to the campaign against Geronimo, which resulted in General Crook being relieved, at his own request, from the command of the department of Arizona and the appointment of General Miles to succeed him. the appointment of General Miles to succeed him. Accompanying the documents is a history of the negotiations between Geronmo and the Anaches, but the whole affair is summarized in the telegrams which passed between General Crook and General Sheridan. General Crook wired on March 26 that he had met the hostiles the day before at Lieutenant Maus' camp; that he had found them "very independent and as flerce as so many tigers." It seemed impossible, he said, to get hold of them except on the condition that they be allowed to return to their reservation on their old status. On March 29 General Crook wirea General Sheridan confidentially that the Indians would accept confidentially that the Indians would accept one of only three propositions—to go east one of only three propositions—to go east not exceeding two years, to return to the reservation on their eid states, or to return to the warpath. "As I had to act at once," and General Crook, "I have today accopted their surrander upon the first proposition." The Indians, the general said, would start for Bowie the following day with the Apache scouts under Lieutenant Maus. March 30 General Crook telegraphed from Fort Bowie

lowed March 31 with a dispatch from General Sheridan saying: "Your dispatch of yesterday received. It has occasioned great disappointment. It seems strange that Geronimo and party could have escaped without the knowledge of the scouts." To this General Crook replied that there was no question that the scouts were thoroughly loyal. In a later message he claimed that the indians had been drinking mescal freely and that "bad liquor was at the bottom of Geronimo and Natchez leaving." March 31, in response to the dispatch conveying the in response to the dispatch conveying the president's instructions, General Crook telegraphed that to inform the Indians that the terms of their surrender had been disap-proved would make it impossible to negotiate with them further. To this General Sheridan replied, April 11: "As the offensive campaign against him (Geronimo) with scouts has failed, would it not be best with scouts has failed, would it not be best to take up the defensive and give protection to the people and business interests of Arizona and New Mexico!" To this General Crook replied in part: "It may be, how ever, that I am too much wedded to my own views on this matter, as I have spent eight years of the hardest work of my life in this department. I respectfully request that I may now be relieved from its command."

It is believed here by the friends of General Command.

It is believed here by the friends of Gen-eral Crook that the recent agitation and the attacks that have been made upon him by Miles and his friends had much to do with shortening his life.

campaigns against savage tribes west of the

Missouri river, said today: "General Crook's death is a great shock to me, and

yet not wholly unexpected. For a number of years past he has seemed to be on the verge of a physical break down and he often complained to me of what he called

Captain John G. Rourke, U. S. A., an attache of the Pan-American congress, who was for fourteen years an aid-de-camp of General Crook and with him in all of his

he often complained to me of what he called heartburn, but which, in the light of today, may have been premonitory of heart de-generation. He was a man for whom I had the warmest regard and deepest affection. General Crook was the typical Indian fighter of America and in some respects re-minded one of Daniel Boone. He was tall and strught and singuy as a cut with not and straight and sinewy as a cat, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh, and never knew the word failure. He was a dead shot with a rifle and an expert horseman and could read signs on a trail with a eleverness that I have never seen attained by any other white man, nor excelled by an Indian. His Indian ser-vices covered almost forty years, during which he came face to face with every tribe which he came face to face with every tribe in our territory from the Missouri to the Pa-cific and from the British dominions to be-yond the Mexican border. He was a man of abstemious habits, seldom drinking even tea or coffee, and always taking milk when he could get it. I have known him on one occasion to take the saddle at 4 a. m. in bitter winter on the high mountains of Arizona and ride till Sa. m. the next day. Every man in his command was worn out when they arrived at San Carlos river, where the agency now is, and threw the asslves on the ground to rest, but General Crook showed no signs of exhaustion, and, taking his gun, went out and shot some birds for breakfast. If he had any fault it was his eagerness to kill bear. In hunting them he would undergo fatigue, deprivation and terrible risks. He was once in the Big Hopn mountains of Montana when a big she bear rushed angrily from a thicket of reeds where she had young cubs and approached with open jaws to within twelve or coffee, and always taking milk when he proached with open jaws to within twelve feet of him. Not a nerve trembled as General Crook raised his rifle, pulled the trigger and put a bullet through her epen mouth into the base of her brain and she fell dead at his feet. He was an enthusiastic fisherman and probably his great-est enjoyment in life was to remain for weeks in the forests and canvons of the mountains, subsisting chiefly on the spoils of his gun and rod. General Crook's services to western civilization cannot be expressed in words nor computed in dollars and cents. He subdued the Snakes, Piutes and Bannocks of Oregon and Idaho where are no w prosperous mining regions, following them in the depths of winter to their lava beds and capturing their fortresses by direct assault. Up to his assignment of the command in Arizona in 1871 the Apaches were lords of the land and had defied our government and that of the Mexican repub-lic, keeping the people of New Mexico, Arizona, western Texas and the states of Chi-nushua and Sonora in a state of abject terror that cannot be understood by a person not on the ground at the time. General Crook began his campaign by holding an interview with all the chiefs who were on the fence and could be induced to hold a council with him. He explained to them that it rested with themselves to say how long the war should continue. They saw the force of his words and agreed to furnish scouts from among their young men to go out after hostiles who were still on the war path, result is already a part of history. In result is already a part of history. In less than a year he whipped every band of Arizona Apaches into submission and put 6,000 at work for a living. One of the fights in that campaign which greatly broke their spirit was known as the battle of Salt river canyon. We were led into it by our Ledier. canyon. We were led into it by our Indian scouts and caught the enemy at the earliest dawn of day. They were consident of the impregnability of their position and laughed at us, but we tumbled rocks over the preci-pice and cleaned out the whole party, killing seventy and taking thirty-five captive. The next campaign in which Crook took a dis-tinguished part was against the Sioux-Cheyennes of the north. He kept his columns moving against them, relieving one force with another, but staying constantly in the field for seventeen months. His marches were made in the depth of winter, when the mercury was frozen solid in the buib and in the heat of summer when the thermometer registered 117 and in rains that were deluges. No officer or man can ever forget the thrilling experi-ences. One episode will show the soverity of the campaign. His command left Goos-creek with half rations of coffee, bacon and hard tack for fifteen days and remained out sixty days without a change of clothing. For twenty-two days rain fell constantly. For ten days the sun was not seen and for eleven ten days the sun was not seen and for eleven days the command had nothing to eat but the flesh of their horses. There was, however, plenty of rain water. During the campaign against the Sioux General Crock met the enemy at the head of the Little Powder early in February, 1876, and on St. Patrick's day he destroyed the village of Crazy Horse on the Lower Powder, having nightly skyrmisbes for a Powder, having nightly skirmishes for a week afterward. On June 9 he fought the Sloux and Chevennes on the Tongue river. repelling their flerce attack on his camp. On June 19 he fought the whole force of hostiles,

numbering by their own statement 5,000." THE SUCCESSORSHIP QUESTION. General Crook was in his sixty-second year, and had he lived would have been re-tired for age in September, 1893. Although the junior major general, he was the senior of Scolleid and Howard in service, having graduated from the military academy in 1852, one year shead of Schofield and two ears ahead of Howard. It is, perhaps a singular fact, in view of the irregularities that followed promotion in the army during and immediately following the war that Scofleid, Howard and Crook, the three major generals of the army served together as caldets at West Point, Crock being the senior and followed by Howard and Schofield in the order named. General Sheridan was a classmate of Crock, but graduated one year behind him. Sheri-dan having been suspended in his first class year for breach of discipline. Generals to the warpath. "As I had to act at once," said General Crook, "I have today accepted their surrender upon the first proposition." The Indians, the general said, would start for Bowie the following day with the Apache scouts under Lieutenant Maus. March 30 General Crook telegraphed from Fort Bowie that a courier just in from Lieutenant Maus. Slocum 7, McCord 30, and Kautz 35, If

reported that during the night Geronimo and Natchez with tweaty men and thirteen women nad left the camp, apparently without cause, for Chihuahua, and twelve men remained behind. Lieutenant Maus and some of his scouts had gone in pursuit, While this message was going over the wire a message from teneral Sheridan was traveling in the opposite direction telling General Crook that the president could not assent to the surrender accepted by General Crook, and that his instructions were to enter into negotiations for unconditional surrender, sparing only the Indians' lives. This was followed March 31 with a dispatch from General Sheridan saying: "Your dispatch of and of the army. He has an excellent record and is a very deserving officer. Colonel Grierson will retire for age in July next and Grierson will retire for age in July next and it would be a grateful tribute for his services if President Harrison, following the example of President Cleveland when Colonels Potter and Wilcox, within a few months of their compulsory retirement, were made brigadiers, would advance this old veteran to the grade of brigadier before he reaches the limit of active service. Colonel Gloson of the artiliery, Colonel Black of the Second infantry, Kautz of the Eighth, Morrow of the Twenty-third and McCook of the Sixth will no doubt be strongly urged for the vacant brigadiership. Colonels Gloson and Black will retire in 1891, Kautz is 1892, Morrow in 1893, and McCook in 1893. Of these, McCook and Kautz will be the strongest candidates, but all of these officers might properly stand Kautz will be the strongest candidates, but all of these officers might properly stand aside for Colonel Grierson, who would have, if selected, but a few months to serve in the new grade, and would not practically interfere with their ambitions. Colonel Grierson is now serving as brigadier general, and is commanding the department of Arizona, which embraces Arizona. New Mexico and Southern Caufornia, and this fact should give him preference with the president, other things being equal.

Penry S. Heath.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Salisbury Moves the Parnell Commis-

sion's Report Be Approved. London, March 21 - The Marquis of Salisbury moved in the house of lords today that the report of the Parnell commission be approved. The Paruellites congratulated themselves upon being found not guilty on certain charges, but there was evidence to show that the Parnellites in parliament were ready to make use of the crimes committed by Paraellites outside of parliament. The Irish parlimentary party had their hands on the throttle valve of crime (Hear! Hear!) and let go or restrained criminality as their political necessities required. How could the country assent to committing the government of Ireland to men thus linked with criminality and immorality. The com-mission had laid bare and indicated the spirit of these aspiring governors of Ireland. Here were men whose political objects were systematically pursued by means leading to outrage and murder, and their political career ought to warn the country beforehand what would be the fate of loyal administration of the country beforehand what would be the fate of loyal administration. herents of the crown if ever these criminal conspirators got control of ireland.

Baron Herschell attacked the one-sided character of Salisbury's speech in referring to the charges on which the Paraellites were found guilty and omitting mention of graver charges on which they were acquitted. The verdict of public opinion was on the side of the Parnellites now, and when the story of the episode was fully written on the pages of history praise and blame would be appreciated in your different further. be awarded in a very different fashion from the way in which they were awarded by Salisbury. Condemnation would not rest upon the Parneilltes, but would concentrate upon their accusers.

upon their accusers.

Lord Kimberly said that the whole case was pivoted upon forgeries, and it was only just to record that the charges based thereon had collapsed.

Lord Spencer said he could not support the motion without also recording the great wrong inflicted on Parnell. The old methods governing Ireland had failed, and the only remedy was to throw upon Irishmen the responsibility of managing their own affairs. sponsibility of managing their own affairs. Lord Roseberry severely consured the government for offering no reparation to Parnell and for taking no steps to punish the Times. He concin ed with an eloquent reproach and warning to the Irish aristoc racy, saying all hstory that gave evidence that an aristocracy separated from the people Salisbury's motion was, adopted without

In the Commons.

LONDON, March 21 .- In the commons this vening Labouchera moved the abolition of hereditary representatives in parliament The people would not long tolerate the idof several hundreds of men born with. privilege to interfere with the government and to legislate as a class. The house had the spectacle before it of men excluded from jockey clubs and warned off race courses and yet able to interfere with the legislation of the nation. The motion was rejected-

COMPOSER GRETHEN INSANE.

201 to 139.

The Gloomy Ending of a Romantic Courtship. St. Paul, Minn., March 21 .- [Special Tel-

egram to THE BEE.]-Adolph Grettlen, the composer of the well known opera "Manitou," for a long time a member of the Max Bendix Philadelphia orchestra and later of the Boston Symphony orchestra, was sent to the Rochester maane asylum this afternoon.

For the past four weeks Grethen has been stopping at his father's house in Minneapolis and making daily visits to his sweetheart, Miss Helene Zenzius, on Rondo street, St. Paul. Yesterday he visited the young lady's home, was denied admittance, became violently in sane and proclaimed the lady his wife, was arrested, examined by a committee of three physicians and sent to Rochester to-

day.

The story of his courtship is romantic,
He conceived the most argent affection for
Miss Zenzius and she became infatuated with him, but she is his first cousin and her parents fearing the results of a consanguin ious marriage refused permission for their union and finally forbade his entrance to the This unsettled his reason and became possessed with the halucination that Miss Zenzius was aiready his wife and that he was being kept from her by force and strategy.

THE M'CALLA INQUIRY.

Chief Engineer Entwistle Testifics Regarding His Suspension. New York, March 21. - In the McCalla inuiry today Chief Engineer Entwistie testified regarding his suspension by McCalla because he tested the boiler with salt water instead of fresh. McCaila also told his side of the story. Entwistle said that to make certain repairs it was necessary to fill the boiler with salt water. He said McCalla was very much excited when talking of the matter and would not allow him to explain

anything.
William Dulos and William Bennett testified that it was customary and proper to test a boiler with salt water before filling it with fresh water.

Coal Heaver Hobbs told how one day be cause dirt on his shoe made a spot on the deck Lieutenant Ingersoll caught him by the neck, threw him down and had buckets of water thrown on him.

The judge advocate asked Lieutenant agersoil if he knew of any officers of the Enterprise being intemperate in the use of liquor on the trip. Ingersell said
Bennett and Davis were suspended and punished at Fayall for
being under the influence of liquor. At
Villa Franca, in February, and at Lisbon, in December last, Lieutenant Lemley was un-

der the influence of liquor.

McCalla today refused to say anything to the reporters regarding the story that while he was executive officer of one of the vessels of the south Atlantic squadron several years ago be cut off a sailor's car in a moment of anger.

GENERAL CROOK IS DEAD.

· NUMBER 271.

A Sudden Termination of the Great Indian Fighter's Career.

HE DIED FROM HEART FAILURE.

Death, After Being Braved for Forty Years, Conquers the General in His Peaceful Home.

Death of General Crook.

Curcago, March 21 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Major General George Crook, United States army, died suddenly in his rooms in the Grand Pacific hotel this morning. His death was so sudden that for a long time his friends and associate officers of the army at the headquarters in the Pullman building could not realize the truth of the report. It was necessary to have the report confirmed several times from reliable sources before it was finally accepted as true. The shock was all the more severa be cause General Crook had been apparently in the best of health and spirits up to the moment he retired last night. All day yesterday he was at his desk at the army headquarters performing her usual labor and directing the affairs of the division of the Missouri, of which he was commander. He was in his usual happy frame of mind and wore his oldtime smile as he greeted his friends. Last night with his wife and sister, Mrs. Reed of Oakland, Md., he attended a small social gathering at the home of a friend, and after his return to the hotel chatted merrily in

the corridor with his acquaintances. When he arose this morning he stepped at once into an adjoining room, as was his habit, to exercise with Indian clubs dumpells and other gymnastic devices before putting on his clothes. As General Crook walked into the little gymnasium he called to his wife. He spoke with effort saying: "Mary! Mary! come quickly! I can't breathe." Mrs. Crook ran hastily into the room to find the general had fallen to the floor. Mrs. Crook called to her husband as she leaned over the body. Receiving no response she screamed. and, running to the door, called for aid. A moment later a score of guests and employes

of the hotel were there in response to Mrs. Crook's repeated calls. The house physician was present almost instantly, but he saw at the first glance that the general was already dead, Major Ely McClellan, the army surgeon, had already been suppressed from the headalready been summoned from the head-quarters, and he arrived with all the hasto possible, only to find that it was true that General Crook was beyond medical aid. The news was broken gently to Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Reed, who were led to the apartments Mrs. Recd, who were led to the apartments of lady friends. Major McClellan gave orders that no one but friends be permitted to see either of the ladies, and he at once telephoned Adjutant General Willnams, to whom he reported the facts, and who at once telegraphed to Secretary of War Proctor. The cause of General Crook's death was heartfailure, resulting from inducestion. He had been

General Crook's death was heartfailure, resulting from indigestion. He had been troubled in this way for many years.

Dr. Hurlburt, the physician who was summoned, said: "I arrived at General Crook's bedside only four or five minutes beforedeath supervened. He was suffering from irregular action of the heart and his lungs or chest seemed to be filled up. We did what we could for him in the way of hot applications with sinapisms, hot bags to his feet, etc., but he was in articulo mortis when I arrived was in articulo mortis when I arrived and died without rallying. It appeared to be a case of heart failure, but I could not be positive about that, as I had never been called to attend him before. There may have been

some stomachic complications. Major Randall of General Crook's staff, aid: "We have noticed for some time that General Crook was not in his usual health. He was a man who never complained and said very little about his sufferings. At the theater last night I saw that he was not feeling at all well and I asked him if he were in pain. He said "No." But I think that was the beginning of the end. "General Crook undermined his constitu-

tion in his Indian campaign," said Major McClellan this morning, "As everyone McClelian this morning, "As everyone knows, he was a wenderfully active man. He would stop at nothing and denied himself every pleasure or other comfort. He constantly refused to encumber himself with things that might conduce to his com-fort, so that he might move around more quietly. There never was a point of danger in these westers campaigns that he did not place hisself so that a good example would be set for the army. I think the campaign of 1876 was the foundation for his trouble. Then he started out with thirty days' ratios for his force and was represented. tions for his force and was gone nearly a year, spending a terribly severe winter in the mountains and on the western prairies far away from the forts and posts. This hard service, together with the irregularity of meals and the scarcity of food, resulted in his stomach troubles, which immediately affected his heart. I have treated him every day since I have been attached to the headquarters in Chicago, and a few weeks ago I had about concluded that his trouble had been overcome. Last week, however, it returned sud-denly. The attack was quite severe, but as

botter than before, his suiden death was wholly unexpected by me. 1 Adjutant General Williams, who assumed command immediately after General Crook's death, has charge of the arrangements for the funeral. He is in communication with Secretary Proctor. It is Mrs. Crook's de-sire that the body be taken to Oakland, Md., for burial and her request has been forwarded to the secretary. The funeral will probably be at the Grand Facific next Sunday and the body will be taken to Washington. It will be escorted to the
train by the Chicago regiments of the Illi-

he came to me the moment he felt ill there was little difficulty in getting him in good shape again. If his death had occurred last

week I should not have been surprised, but as he pulled out of that sickness apparently

nois National guard, as well as the regulars from Fort Sheridan. Every official army headquarters has some expression of deep sorrow to make on hearing the news of the general's death. One of the most affected was Adjutant General Williams, who said: "General Crook and I were boys together at West Point and have since been warm personal friends. I have served many years under him. I knew him personally and officially well. I know of no character more loyal, true, upright and lovable. Tust covers all that I could say. It covers everything. I never knew a more perfect character General Crook would have gone on the re-

tired list next year. It is not known what plans he had formed for his life thereaften Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. General Schofield has been telegraphed to in regard to the matter and his wishes will be considered. The burial will probably take piace at Oakland, Md., the home of his wife's people. though possibly it may be thought best to inter the remains in the Arlington national cemetery at Washington. General Craok was sixty-one years of age in September last The remains have been taken charge of by an undertaker, who is now preparing the

Washington Officials Snocked.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The news of the teath of General Crook was a great shock to the officials of the war department. Secretary Proctor was particularly affected by the intelligence, as he had very intimate associations with the general during his recent visit at Washington a few weeks ago. He sent a personal message of condolence to Mrs. Crook and gave instructions for the